sently is the Washington Articlery of Augusta. Another ten-inch columbiad for Fort Pulaski arrived here to-day, from Richmond.

The Harbor of Brunswick is now left without defense—even the slight one hitherto afforded by the four six-pounders and two twelve-pounders of the Jackson Artillery. There is nominally an artillery company, resident at Brunswick, called the "Glyan Artillery;" but they are destitute of efficient arms or discipline. The Brunswick Riflemen is another volunteer company of that city. The Glynn Guards is a mounted company, the members of which are scattered throughout

In this city and county there are at present twenty volunteer companies, numbering fifteen or sixteen bundred men. They are as follows;

> Blue Car Cavalry, Capt. J. M. Marsh. Brown Guards, Capt. P. Poullsin. Chatham Artillery, Capt. J. S. Claybern Coast Riffemen, Capt, W. ft. Paitchard City Light Guards, Capt. S. Yates Levy. De Kaib Riffemen, Capt. A. P. Wetter. German Volunteers, Capt. John A. Sriegen. Georgia Hussers, Capt. J. P. W. Read. Irish Jasper Greens, Capt. John Feley. Itah Voinnteers, Capt. J. B. Reed Mounted Riffernen, Capt. C. A. L. Lamar Oglethorpe Light Infantry, Capt. F. S. Bartow Or e bee Mounted Rifles, Capt. W. H. Elliott Guarde Capt. A. S. Jones. Phonix R'flemen, Capt. Geo. A. Gordon. Republican Blues, Ca. t. John W. Anderson Savanoch Volunteer Guards, Capt. John Screvez. Savannah Artillery, Cept. J. B. Gallie. Wareaw Rifles, Capt. Jefferson Roberts.

Two companies of Artillery, four of Cavalry, four

Throughout the State of Georgia there are now Swo Hundred and Sixteen Volunteer Companies, in all, probably, 16,500 men. These have been actively forming for a year past. Many have been formed quite recently, and a few more are new forming. These comprise, however, pretty much the whole fighting material of the State. Half or more of them are country companies, designed for domestic defense. Fourteen of them have already been called into the field and are at or pear Pensacols. The recent levy will absorb Forty more.

Supposing half the whole to be enlisted, and the other Confederate States to furnish a proportional quota, there will be a total Confederate Army available for extreme exigencies of not more than 45,000 men. To arm and equip that number is, I am confident, entirely beyond the means of the Government at present-so that the prospect of aggressive war on the part of the South is a poor one, unless the Border States are revoluonized and brought to their aid. Roger A. Pryor, in a speech at Charleston a night or two since, declared the ability and intention of the Wirginia Secessionists to effect this. The productive capacity of the South will be immensely diminished by war. While the Union continued, the Southerners raised a great clamor about insubordination caused among their chattels by Abohtion excitement. Now they boast that their claves cannot be induced to turn against them. But this is sad stuff for such a time as this. Runaways and vicious conduct are frequent. Nothing but the constant military uproar of the times, and the constant watchfulness kept up. keep the slaves in their places. The expectation of peace, also, has subdued them. But in case are on the qui vive, and it is deplorable to contemplate the possible results. They may not reit has been. Southern planters have been straining every nerve to supply themselves with breadstuffs this year, to the sacrifice of cotton. The cotton crop cannot but be very deficient. An intelligent planter put it a month ago at not more than four-fifths. That was in anticipation of peace. With war, there is less likelihood of half a crop. Immense quantities of coru are still arriving from the North. The railroads are burdened with it. And still there is lack. Now or never, surely, is the time to try the efficacy of force measures in reestablishing the Federal authority. Intelligent men here say we need a strong Government; that this idea of State-Secession is destructive of all the hopes and glory of the nation.

People here think their Commissioners have been befooled. The expectation of peace has been very general and secure. The present decomes on the South with a terrible shock. It will strain their resources to the Houston is greatly maligned. It is feared he will succeed in rescuing Texas from their grasp. Ignorant people in the country talk very fiercely about "taking Fort Pickens right away." "If I had my way, I would hang old Lincoln, and old Scott, and old Houston." One suggests the propriety of "hanging all the men In Pickens," when they get hold of them-yes, when they get hold of them. May Heaven defend a righteous cause from the tender mercies of Slave Barbarism ?

FROM MARYLAND.

THE PROCLAMATION.

#ALTY OF MARYLAND-A FOOLISH RUMOR-DE-PENSE OF THE CAPITAL-THE CITY POST-MASTER. Frem Our Own Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, April 15, 1861. The smoke of the battle in Charleston Harbor begins to clear away, and our bull-ties this emorning correct much of the Behadilism that disfigured them for the last three days, though there is as yet no account at all of the effects of Major Anderson's guns. We shall get that by and by, with some other things of equal interest.

Then look out for long faces. But the grand feature of the morning's news Is the President's proclamation. It has fallen upon the community like a clap of thunder from clear sky, and has roused the public mind of ore to a pitch of healthy excitement in behalf of the Federal Power that is truly refresh-

"That's a voice we all understand. That trumpet gives no uncertain cound. It is the breathing of the nation's heart. It is the outflow of the country's majesty and power and glory.' Such are some of the expressions you hear on every side. Down among the people, who always do the fighting, and voting, and paying of the community, you bear the same sentiments in less poetic form. For instance: " Damn the man who does not come up to that call. That's a stinger; that stings tra tors to death. Hurrah for old Abe! That's the sort of thing we want to hear about. He has read the riot act. Down with traitors!"

A Richmond firm ordered the Rebel flag to be hoisted yesterday on a schooner of theirs in our harber. It was soon pulled down, but was afterward run up again, under the protection of the pelice. Pretty business that for protection!

Gov. Hicks is reported to have started on Saturday on a visit to his home in Dorchester County. He will doubtless be back in time to act promptly on the call for the quota of troops which the President will make from Maryland. That our loyal old State will respond instantly no man for a moment doubts. There are thousands upon theusands of true hearts longing to defend the Stars and Stripes from the insolence of South Carolina toryism and treason. Let but the tocsin sound, and the tramp of the old Maryland line will be once more heard from the Alleghanies to the sea-shore, rallying around the Federal power.

The rumer is current that Marshal Kape has written to Gov. Hicks, notifying him that if Pennsylvania troops should attempt to march through Baltimore to the Federal Capital, their progress will be resisted by the whole force of the Police Department, which has the power to call out the entire military force of the city, and to compel obedience to its beheste by fine and imprisonment! If any such idea is contemplated by the Police Department, and attempted to be carried out, it will raise a storm that will sweep the dregs of Secessionism in our city out of existence. But I will not do the police authorities the injustice to suppose them capable of any such felly. I only mention the rumor to discredit it.

Three companies of United States troops passed through the city yesterday, on their way to the capital, unmolested, and so will pass all other United States troops.

I learn that it is intended to increase the garrisons of Fort McHenry, Fort Washington, and Fortress Monroe at once, to the war standard, and to place the Pikesville Arsenal in a sufficient state of defense. The army of defense to be concentrated at Washington is to number not less than 30,000 men. Everybody feels the happy influence of such vigorous measures. Nothing less will assure our safety, and overawe the Belials of rebellion, who are lying in wait for mischief, small as their number is, for notwithstanding they are just now kept down by the overwhelming sentiment against them, they are busily at work in organizing themselves upon a military basis. Let the strong arm of the Federal Government be held over them in terrorem, and they will not dare lift up their beads.

Certain political Belleveretts, not content with having heaped upon the heads of the Republicans of this city, in the last campaign, all sorts of contumely, and branded Mr. Lincoln through their organs as an arrant political knave, whose election would be sufficient cause for Secession held a meeting on Saturday evening at the Eutaw House, to dictate to the President the appointment of a Mr. Thorpe as Postmaster of Baltimore! This is about the coolest piece of impudence that has come to the surface, since the assault on Fort Sumter. One of the speakers argued, that none but Belleveretts ought to be appointed to office in this city! The claim they set up for Mr. Thorpe, is, that he is an unconditional Union man," as if there were no other such individuals in the tewn. Admitting that Mr. Therpe is the man his indersers say of war they will take every advantage. They he is, they surely do not mean to assert that our fellow-citizen, Dr. George Harris, Lincoln volt; but their labor will not be worth the half for the office of Postmaster, is not his equal in every respect, and should be excluded because he is of the same political faith as the President and his Administration. And yet such is the conclusion of this whole Belleverett hunt for office in this quarter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FEELING IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15-P. M.

The excitement here to-day, regarding national affairs, in extent and intensity far exceeds any demonstration of public feeling that I have ever witnessed. I do not except the period of the Native American tumults in '44, much less any fevers of electioneering campaigns. Nothing, apparently, could have been more fortunate for the consolidation of sentiment and purpose in support of the Government, than just what has occurred at Charleston-the wanton and successful attack on Fort Sumter. It has so demonstrated the ultimate sims of the Southern Confederacy, that old party lines are melting away among us, and already e Union force is so powerful that Secession sympa thizers dare not utter their treason in the streets. A few who ventured to do so, unaware of the storm of indignation it would create, were glad to seek protection from the police, to save themselves from vio lence.

The newspaper offices whose Breckinridge antece dents created doubts of their loyalty to the Government at this moment, were literally compelled by the crowd to run out the National flag.

The venerable Herace Binney, the Nestor of our bar, drew up this morning an address to President Lincoln for the signatures of Philadelphians, pledging themselves in response to his proclamation, sustain the Government in its effort to maintain the honor, the integrity, and the existence of our National Union, and the perpetuity of the Popular Government, and to redress the wrongs already long enough endured." This paper is receiving the signatures of thou-

sands of men of all parties.

I learn that one of our leading manufacturers has today offered to the President Fifty Thousand Dollars of his private means for the use of the Government. There will be plenty more to pour ouf money or blood. Of this nobody now feels any doubt, although some of us have till this day felt concerned for the general loyalty. But the spirit of rebellion is equalified now most

We are forming, so said, a regiment or two of men wer 45 years of age, chiefly of those already familiar with military duty, but who have been off the active woll of volunteers. A large number of such don't choose, in a crisis like this, to be numbered among the exempt. If there must be war, they are determined to be counted

fautry companies. The old First City Troop, also,

Quaker City will pull off her coat for any fight that outhern traitors may desire.

It is well known that certain of our militia officers have been entirely too free, since the Secession basiness began, in exhibiting their leaning toward the South. These gentlemen will one and all be called to account, and required to show, without qualification or reserve, whether they are for the Union and its exist ing Government against every enemy to it, on any ground whatever. Some, it is said, will condescend t go so far as to defend Washington, but no for her. The rank and file, if not any higher power, will let them know that no balf-way patriots are wanted. Perhaps to-night's telegraph will tell you whether some of these gentry have not been catechised rather unceremoniously. The people "want to know," and they will.

FEELING IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. Very little is now heard in public, even from the lips of the select few known to sympathize with the Rebels. They have been taught a lesson which they are not disposed to disregard. Whenever one is so trai orons or mprude ... as to drop a word of sympathy for the rebellion, he is certain to receive a well-merited rebuke and that, too, without unnecessary ceremony. A few evenings since, a person wearing a Secess was observed at the door of the quarters of the City Guard, while the members of the corps were giving vent to their patriotism by singing the Star-Spangled Banner. On being recognized, he had leave to retire, administered with as much politeness as the summary process would admit of. It is not invidious to say that he City Guard will pever falter.

We are informed that several of the medical officers of the Northwestern Dispensary, No. 511 Eighth Ave nne, have volunteered their services to the United States whenever and however the Government may command them, and all of them stand ready to do the same. They are a highly intelligent as well as patriotic

body of men. All classes of citizens are joining in enthusiastic support of the Government. Even the clergymen, is Conference, yesterday, could not restrain their patriotic feelings. On Monday, at chapel, at Columbia College, the chaplain, in addition to the usual daily prayers of the Rpiscopal service, read the prayer for our country, to which an earnest "amen"

OUR CITIZEN SOLDIERS.

The enthusiasm among the military men of our city cems to be on the increase. The members of the First Division, though working in silence and quietly drilling and filling up their ranks, are ready at a moment's call to respond to any order that may be issued. It would be invidious to characterize one regiment as more patriotic than another; suffice it to say that all. though deprecating snything like prominence in the matter, are undoubtedly ready to respond to the call of duty in support of the Constitution, the Union, and their country's flag.

We did the Twelfth Regiment injustice yesterday in characterizing it as non-committal. The fact is that though the officers and men are not given to proclaiming their intentions in public, they are nevertheless warmly alive to the responsibilities of their position and ready for any service which their country may ask at their hands. The officers are now busy filling up the company rolls to the full number required by lawone hundred. Other regiments are likewise engaged in the same undertaking, and excellent opportunities are offered for volunteers to enrol themselves under the colors of corps that in days past have furnished brave fficers and men, and are ready to do so again.

We are informed that an officer or officers of the 12th Regiment will bereafter be found during the day and evening at No. 594 Broadway, second floor, front and during the day at No. 552 Grand street.

Orders have been issued by Brigadier-General Wm Hall for a meeting of the Division Board at the Armory, corner of White and Elm streets for this (Wednesday) evening, at 71 o'clock.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

A call has been issued for a meeting this evening at o'clock, at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer streets, for the purpose of organizing a volunteer regiment, to respond to the call of the Government for the defense and protection of our national honor and property. The call is signed by J. J. Scipio Hassler, Addison Dougherty, Charles R. Brain, and Geo S. Mellville.

Col. Wm. Miller gives notice to citizens and mem bers of target companies desirous of responding to the call of their country to meet at headquarters, No. 618 Broadway and become members of the Union Volunteer Regiment. Volunteer companies organized will be received as battalion companies. Persons having charge of rolls will bring them to headquarters, and bave their companies organized, or report progrets. Companies elect their own officers.

Mr. W. H. Allen, by permission of Superintendent ice force to gi requests th tion to persons wishing to enroll themselves as volum eers, subject to the call as made by President Lincoln They can do so at the Arsenal, corner of Elm and White streets, daily, from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

The office hours of First Regiment National Guard for enrollment at the Arsenal, corner of Elm and White streets, hereafter will be from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m., daily. An office will also be opened at No. 15 Centre street

from 2 to 10 p. m., daily.

A meeting will be held this (Wednesday) evening, at 71 o'clock, at the Fifth Ward Hotel, corner of Franklin street and West Broadway, to take the preliminary steps to form a volunteer company in response to the proclamation issued by the President. All who desire o serve their country as true Americans are invited to

At the Lake House, corner Third avenue and Sevenieth street, a volunteer meeting will be held to-night. For other meetings, see our special notice column, on the first page.

THE MERCHANTS' COMMITTEE.

The committees appointed at the meeting held in this city on Monday evening at the house of Mr. H. McCurdy, met at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday. Capt. Charles H. Manshall presided, and Mr. Seth B. Hust acted as Serretary. A committee of six was appointed on resolutions and speakers, consisting of Mc sts. John A. Dix, Samuel

spenkers, consisting of Me sis. John A. Dix, Samuel Lord, Russel Star, is, William Cartis Noves, A. A. Low, Moses Taylor. On motion the name of the Hon. Win. M. Evarts was added to the committee.

A call for a meeting on Friday evening was at first adopted, but sebsequently reconsidered, as there are many other Committees acting for a like purpose, and the following call issued for a meeting at the purpose, and the following call issued for a meeting at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce this marring at 11 o'clock:

"The several consolite as representing the organizations formed for the purpose of giving proper form and expression to the leminated to municitablely manifested by the citizens of New York and its vicinity in favor of sustaining the authority of the Constitution and the laws of the country are faithed to meet at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, on the corner of William and Cedar streets, on Wednesday, at 11 o'clock a. m. to make the necessary arrangements for a general meeting of all friends of our Government, irrespective of former political opinious or or organizations."

mizations."
There is no doubt that the public demonstration will be the grandest ever made here.

The following call is receiving the signatures of men

The undersigned invite their fellow-citizens of New-York and its vicinity, without regard to previous political opinious or asso-ciations, to meet at such time and place as may be arranged hereentions, to express their sentiments in the present crisis in our after, to express their determination to present crisis in our mational affairs, and their determination to present of their country, and maintain the authority of its Construction and its Laws.

New-York, April 16, 1861.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL LEAGUE.

Within a few months past there has been organized n this city an association or body under the name of the "Constitutional League of the City of New-York," the "Constitutional League of the City of New-York," the Invembers thereof styling themselves "Constitutionalists." The meetings are held semi-weekly at the Irving buildings, No. 226 Broadway, very much after the fashion of the dark-lantern party of days gone by, and the members who have taken the obligations to give all "the aid and constort" to the South in their power, look very much as if a little "aid and comfort" in their individual cases would be a desirable

Near the door is stationed a table and book, with a are to be relied on. The praise of this soul
diring instrument is in everybody's mouth three years. From all these signs, be assured the

Agent the design and felt to-day of Revolutionary fame, received more offers of recruits. Card requesting an visitors to register their names, while con-picuous to view is a sign on which is painted in gilt letters, "J. W. Bryce, Southern Law Agent."

The Association holds segret conclays Managery and

Thursdays, and candidates for admission to the Leavue are charged \$3 initiation fee, and a mouthly fee of \$1. The obligations bind the members to obey the officers of the League, and to render all assistance in their power, by arms or otherwise, to the Southern Confedence.

Major Hartwell, whose office is at No. 7 Broadway, rejoices in presiding ever the deliberations of the League, and among its members are Col. Potter, Capt. Faraum, Mr. Bryce, Mr. Carns, and others.

THE WAR FEELING IN BROOKLYN. The order from the Headquarters of the Metropolita Police directing the display of the American flag from the different station-houses was promptly and willingly obeyed. Yesterday at the Ninth Ward Station-House there was some difficulty in getting a pole; but the men, splicing several sticks together, soon made one, from which the flag now proudly floats. A salute of four guns was fired in honor of the event.

A rendezvous for the enrollment of volunteers has been opened at No. 3144 Atlantic street by Mr. John Creighton, and another is to be opened to-day at the corner of Fulton and Concord streets.

The members of No. 14 Engine Company, it is derstood, are about initiating a movement to form an ndependent volunteer company-each member to find is own equipment, and then offer their services to the Government

A regiment of volunteers, to be composed exclusively of residents of Long Island, is also spoken of, and measures will soon be taken to enrol members.

The war feeling is general, and there will be little difficulty in raising one, and perhaps two regiments in this city alone.

The Brooklyn boys have adopted a neat badge white satin, on which is printed in blue ink the legend, Death to all traitors," a picture of the United States fing, and the words "Stars and stripes forever." These are very generally worn by all classes of citizens.

THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS. There is no branch of the United States service that leserves more particular mention at this time, than the United States Corps of Marines. Its devotion to its country's flag has always been recognized in an especial manner. In 1812, and subsequently during the Mexican war, the heroism of marines was forcibly illustrated in many a trying battle. At Topocolita, the late Commander-in-Chief of the corps, Brigadier-General Archibald Henderson saved the fortune of the day, by appearing with his gallant battalion, at the critical moment. He was breveted a Brigadier-General by Congress, for the deeds, although Colonel is the highest rank in "the navy's military arm." It was, we believe, the Duke of Wellington, who made use of this remarkable sentence, when speaking of the marines of Great Britain: "There is loyalty in all the army, but there is a fervid devotion to the Union Jack among the marines." In all countries, where "the man-of-wars police" are organized in a separate force their ardorous patriotism is distinguishable. This is the more singular, when we consider that they are enlisted just as all other soldiers are. There is no extra discrimination used in selecting them. But the very character they bear, seems to be of such moment to every man of them, that they would sooner die a bousand denths than be the first to discrace it. We have thus alluded to the loyalty of marines in general, because late letters from the home fleet, and news from the various navy yards, bear testimony to the pure and uncontaminated state of the corps, in the present crisis.

The United States marines number about 1,900 rank and file. There are on the register 4 officers of the general staff, I lieutenant-colonel, 4 majors, 14 caprains, 20 first lieutenants, and 20 second lieutenants. This is the "epauletted strength" and cannot be effected by contingencies, as resignations, deaths, or dismissals will be made good. Col. John Harris, late commandant of the Brooklyn barracks, is now Colonel Commander-in-Chief of the entire corpe, and resides in the garrison yard at headquarters, Washington City. He is the successor of Gen. Henderson. The marines are

Where stationed.	Men.	Where stationed.	Men.
rarit squadron	60		
		Committee and a second	******
aut India Squadron	9i	Nortolk	70
scille squadrab	168	New York	***** 507
mounts and second consequences		Easton	
frican squadron ome squadron			
		Parisment	
pecial service	52	Ineffici-nte, invalide,	MOLA.
ecciving ships at home a	net	sute &c	450
abroad	243		1000

The table is as nearly correct as it can be made in he absence of the guard-rolls of the different ships. As the Home Squadron is likely to be the first to need its marines, we give a detailed statement of their loca-

Venels.	Men.	Venels.	Men-
Flar ship Minnesots	50	Steam gunboat	*swiee 12
Comberiand, corvette Corvette Macedoniau		Steam gunboat	Lubawk 12
Corvette St. Louis	25	Steam-gupboat	rusader 12
Steam-frigate Powhatan	28	Strangambest	Water Witch 12 scabontas 10
Steam corvette Erockly: Selling-frigate Sabine		Steam-tender Po	Carontas 10
Senting trigete Saume		Total	303

These are all efficient, and are in readiness to land.

ANDING MATERIAL OF THE WAR FLEET Now that Fort Pickens is I kely to be the scene of ome military and naval strategy, it may not be out of place to give a statement of the available force in Florida at the command of the Federal Government, both for land and sen service. In a naval vessel, in war time, a certain portion of the crew are told off for disembarking, should circumstances render that course necessary. One of our correspondents lately stated that 800 men, from the St. Louis, Sabine and Brooklyn. had been put down for going over to Pickens, at a signal from Lieut. Stemmer. Annexed is a list of the number of men they could spare, should their services

e.mr.nnan	Men.
Fing ship Minneasta	210
Steam frigate Pownsten	150
Ste-m-corvette Brooklyn	130
Sai ing frigate Sebine	340
Salling-corvette St Louis	140
Steamer Water Witch	25
Quantum Countries	25
Steamer Mohawk	23
Steamer Wyandotte	25
Steam gunbost l'awnee	35
THE COURSE OF STREET AND ADDRESS OF STREET A	
Total	
	44 2 14 1

Of these about 200 would be marines, as all of then are available. The sailors of the United States navy are very good artillerists. Some of the best gunners in the United States are able seamen, who have been drilled in our ships of war. In Mexico, the nautica battalion was quite serviceable, and the Yankee tar is much more efficient now than he was then. The Cumberland, Mucedonian, and Pocahoptas are not included in the above list, although they really belong to the ficet, and would repair to Pensacola when hostilities began. At present the first-named corvette, with the present Commander-in-Chief of the squadron, who ha not been regularly relieved, is at Norfolk; the Pocahontas is there also, and the Macedonian is at Vera Cruz.

Under existing circumstances, the Norfolk Navy-Yard is now a place to which considerable interest at taches. There is an impression abroad that the naval vessels and Government property there are utterly at the mercy of any body of men that may choose to seize them. This impression is erroneous. The Federal Government has the following force now within hailing distance of the Gosport Navy-Yard, without calling upon Fort Monroe at all:

Receiving ship Perosylvania. 350
Markes at the barracks. 70
Steamer Posinonts. 60

These men, with the ordanace and small arms in the Yard and at the Armory, could successfully protect it from the assault of ten times their number. Of course, if any serious attempt were made to capture it, the army troops in the vicinity would be called on. An nexed is a list of the vessels at Norfolk:

	une.	Tunnage.	
mylvania	120	3,241	
r Columbus	20	2.480	
Delaware	34	2,633	
New-York	84	2,633	a
te Columbia	50	1,826	8
te Raritan	50	1,726	ð
p-frigate Merrimack		3,200	a
ette Germantown	23	939	ĕ
Cotal	ião	19,518	

Condition.
Immovable.
Useless at present.
Useless.
Never launched.
Out of order.
Out of order.
Needs full repairs.
Almost ready for

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

Recruiting landsmen for the Navy commenced yes terday morning, at 7 o'clock. The Cherry street rendezvons was filled, and before noon forty men had been equipped. Seamen and ordinary seamen have been added to the North Carolina from the city office during the week, and if applicants continue to appear as they do now, the ship will be filled in a month or so. Recruiting for the Army was comparatively brisk, considering the weather. Men are now being enlisted

at the rate of 30 men per day or 840 per month. It is thought the figures can be run up to 1,000 without modifying the necessary restrictions. A bounty would increase it to 2,000. But four weeks enlistment at this rate would overflow the regiments, which could not be done without a secial act of Congress. The rain did not stop work at the Navy-Yard; caulk

The rain did not stop work at the Navy-Yard; eaulkers, carpenters, and others, were busily employed all day on the vessels preparing for sea.

The Wabsah is rapidly approaching readiness. Her masts are nearly all right, and her machinery will be in like manner in a few days. The coal, and other accessories are speedily going in.

The Savannah, although still in dock, is going ahead with extraordinary rapidity. Her sides are nearly caulked. The armament of the stip will be ready in a few days. The brig was not touched yesterday except by riggers. She has had her hull and battery put in serv ce trim.

The North Carolina begins to fill up. After the de-

parture of the Powhatan she had very few hands on board, but the activity of the recruiting business has considerably augmented her crew. She may have a ship's company for a frizate on board before two weeks. Her marine guard consists of 44 men, all efficient. The battery of the North Carolina is in fair order and in exercised three or four times a week by order, and is exercised three or four times a week by the sailors and landsmen.

Yesterday the Navy-Yard was closed to visitors.
The u-most astonishment was expressed to visitors. Yesterday the Navy-Yard was closed to visitors.
The utmost astonishment was expressed by the few persons who applied for admission in the rain, at the unexpected edict. Had the day been fine, hundreds of people would have been disappointed. The order has been issued with a view to prevent a great many annoyances caused by the crowd of visiters.

The new Chief Engineer of the station, Mr. Garvin, reported for duty yesterday, and relieved Chief-Engineer King. Mr. Garvin is a Pennsylvanian, and was appointed from the District of Columbia in 1847. He will immediatety give his attention to the machinery of the Wabash. Mr. King's next post has not been named.

The number of men enlisted in the city yesterday

was as follows: Army—Cedar street, 3; Chatham street, 13; Hudson street, 2; Navy—Cherry street, 49; THE U. S. STEAM-TUGS.

The steamer Philadelphia had steam up yesterday, but was detained by the storm. She was taking in lumber in the morning. The Charleston steamers are at a discount. One o them has been taken across the North River, and is

anchored for the season off Hoboken, to save wharfage. The steam tags which left this city for Charleston in company with the late Southern fleet, have not been reported at Charleston, and it now appears nobody has ever seen them there. They have been expected to return to our barbor this day or to-morrow, but there is more reason to believe that their destination in the first place was a more Southern latitude than Charleston. The man who chartered them for the Government

knows nothing about them. Telegraphic advices yesterday morning state that the captain of a British brig, about entering the port of Charleston, hailed one of the Federal fleet, and inquired if the port was under blockade. The answer received was in the negative that the fleet was waiting there for orders, one of the vessels having been sent north to procure them. This northward-bound vessel is thought o be one of the steam-tags, of which there were two the Uncle Ben and the Yankee, accompanying the fleet. No versel has as yet arrived, however, from the fleet. The storm of jesterday, which was very severe on the coast, would materially delay the arrival of any large vessel, and absolutely prevent the progress of a steamtug, as so small a craft would be compelled to make harbor, and secure shelter until it abated.

STATEMENT OF AN EYE-WITNESS OF THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT SUMTER.

We saw yesterday a gentleman who was on his re turn to Maine from Georgia, where he had been residing for some time. He had left the latter State to avoid being forced to perform military duty, and reached Charleston the day before the bombardment commenced. All the trains going out of Charleston had been stepped, and he was obliged to lie over. An acquaintance of his who was with Beauregard promised to call him up when the firing should commence He therefore saw the first shot on Friday morning. He says that in a second after the first gun was fired at Sumter she replied. Gen. Beauregard before the firing began said it would take four hours to reduce Fort Sumter, and added that it could be done in two hours but he would give them four to do it.

On Friday afternoon the fleet came in, some of the vessels firing at the batteries on Morris Island, at least that was the general impression in Charleston. After Fort Sumter had got fairly at work firing, forty-two guns were fired per hour, according to careful count. heard Gen. Beauregard say, some hours after the bombardment had commenced, that Sumter must have been secretly reenforced; that Major Anderson must have two hundred men in the fort or be could not keep up such a firing. After Beauregard's men had been at work four or five hours, he extended the time for taking the fort to eight hours. On Saturday morning, they began to talk of the preparations necessary for the re duction of the fort by siege. The same morning smoke was observed coming out of the fort, and all through the forenoon it kept pouring out in dense masses. But after the fort was on fire the guns still kept busy.

After the surrender, three steamers left with fire engin-s and men to put out the fire. Our informant went down to the fort in one of these steamers, and reached Fort Sumteron Saturday about 5 p. m. He says that the officers' quarters, and the barracks inside the fort, were burning when he got there. The fort was so hot that they could not go into it at all. After the fire had got well under headway the men were obliged to lie down flat on their faces on the embers in the embrasures, a thin layer of flame going outward a few feet above their backs. When they came out of the fort as prisoners they had become nearly stifled, and dropped down flat from sheer exhaustion. Some randy was offered Major Anderson. He thankfully accepted it, saying that his men were very much in need of something of the sort, and gave it all to them.

The people of Charleston are boasting extravagantly of the taking of Sumter, speaking of it as one of the greatest military feats on record, and their impression seems to be that the news of hostilities will have the effect at the North of bringing out large numbers at New-York, Philadelphia and other places, who will pronounce on their side, take possession of the Government property, and set up the flag of Secession.

BOMBARDMENT OF FORT SUMTER. THE SOUTHERN NARRATIVE.

From The Charleston Courier Saturday.

At about 2 o'clock, on the afternoon of Thursday,

General Beauregard made a demand on Major Ander son for the immediate surrender of Fort Sumter, through his nids, Col. James Chesnut, Jr., Col. Chisolm and Capt. Lee. Major Anderson replied that such a course would be inconsistent with the duty he was required by his Government to perform. The answer was mmanicated by the General-in-Chief to President

This visit, and the refusal of the commandant of Fort Sumter to necede to the demand made by General Beauregard, passed from tongue to tongue, and soon the whole city was in possession of the startling intel-

the whole city was in possession of the startling intelligence. Kumor, as she is wont to do, shaped the facts to suit her purposes, enlarged their dimensions, and gave them a complexion which they had not worn when fresh from the pure and artless hands of truth.

A half an bour after the return of the orderlies it was confidently believed that the batteries would open fire it 8 o'clock, and in expectation of seeing the beginning of the conflict, hundreds congregated upon the Ba ttery and the wharves, looking out on the bay. The they stood, straining their eyes ever the dark expanded of water, waiting to see the flash and hear the boom of the first gun. The clock told the hour of 11, and still they gazed and listened, but the eyelids grew weary, at dat the noon of the night the larger portion of the diest pointed spectators were plodding their way homeward.

About 9 o'clock, Gen. Beauregard received a reply from President Davis to the telegram in relation to the surreader of Sunter, by which be was instructed to inform Major Anderson that if le would evacation the fort be held, when his p esent supply of provisions was exhausted, there would be no sppeal to man. This proposition was bone to Major Anderson by the aids who delivered the first mes-age, and he refused to accept the condition. The General-in-Chief forthwith gave the order that the baiteries be opened at 41 o'clock on Friday morning. Major Anderson's reply was decive of the momentous question, and General Beauregard determined to apply the last armament.

The stout soldier had resolved to make a desperate defense, and the bloody trial of strength must be cessayed. The sword must cut assuder the last tie that bound us to a people, whom, in spite of wrongs and injustice wantonly inflicted through a long series of years, we had not yet utterly hated and despised. The last expiring spark of affection must be quenched in blood. Some of the most spleudid pages in our glorious history must be blurred. A blow must be struck that would make the ears of every Republican famatic tingle, and whose dreadful effects will be felt by generations yet to come. We must transmit a heritage of rankling and undying hate to our children.

We paused to contemplate the terrible prospect. Hurried on by the rapid course of events, vexed and distracted by increasing irritations, astounded by the glaring treachery of our enemies, lost in wonder at their egregious stapidity, we had not fully compenhended the nature of the work we were about to begin. Now, while the ear was wairing for the roar of canona we saw clearly the magnitude of the crisis. While those solemn hours were passing silently away, we contemplated the tremendous undertaking in all its appets, bearings and consequences.

We passed, but it was not the pause of hesitation or doubt. We had long since made ourselves familiar with the dangers that darkened over our pathway

blessing, and turned our backs forever upon our former brothers.

The crisis had arrived, and we were fully propared to meet it. The work that awaited the morrow was of a momentous character, but we had counted the cost, and had resolved to do it or die in the attempt.

At the gray of the morning of Friday the roar of cannon broke upon the ear. The expected sound was answered by thousands. The houses were in a few minutes emptied of their excited occupants, and the living stream poured through all the streets leading to the wharves and Battery. On reaching our beautiful promenade we found it lined with ranks of eager spectators, and all the wharves commanding a view of the battle were crowded thickly with human forms. On no gala occasion have we ever seen nearly so laye a number of ladies on our Battery as graced the breezy walk on this eventful morning. There they stood with palpitating hearts and palid taces, watching the white smoke as it rose in weaths upon the soft twikight six, and breathing out fervent prayers for their galaxis kinsfolk at the guns. O! what a conflict raced in those heaving bosoms between love for husbands and sons, and love for our common mother, whose insulaed honor and imperiled safety had called her faithful children to the ensanguined field.

At thirty minutes past four o'clock the conflict we opened by the discharge of a shell from the Howinzer Battery on James Island, under the command of Captain Geo. S. James, who followed the riddled Palmetto banner on the bloody battle fielus of Mexico.

The sending of this harmful messenger to Major Anderson was rotowed by a deafening explosion, which was caused by the blowing up of a building that stood in front of the battery.

While the white smoke was melting away into the

which was caused by the blowing up of a building that stood in front of the battery.

While the white smoke was melting away into the air, another shell, which Lieut. W. Hampten Gibberhas the honor of laving fired, pursued its noiseless way toward the hostile tortification.

The honored mi sive described its beautiful curve the set the holds of the line within the hostile.

The honored mi sive described its beautiful curve through the balmy air, and falling within the hostila fortress, scattered its deadly contents in all directions. Fort Moultrie then took up the tale of death, and in a moment the gans from the redoubtable gun battery on Camming's Point, from Capt. McCrendy's battery, from Capt. Jas. Hamilton's floating battery, the Emiliade battery, and other forthications spit forth their wrath at the grim fortress rising so defiantly out of the sea.

lade battery, and other forther alions spat forth their wrath at the grim fortress rising so defiantly out of the sea.

Major Anderson received the shot and shell in silence. And some excited lookers on, ignorant of the character of the foe, were fluent with conjectures and predictions, that revived the hope fast slying out of their hopeful and tender hearts. But the short-lived hope was utterly extinguished when the deepening twilight revealed the Stars and Stripes floating proudly in the breeze. The batteries continued at regular intervals to belch iron vengeance, and still no answer was returned by the fee. About an hour after the booming began, two balls rushed hissing through the air, and glanced harmlers from the stucced bricks of Fort Moultrie. The embrasures of the hostile fortress gave forth no sound again until between 6 and 7 o'clock, when, as if wrathful from enforced delay, from casement and parapet the United States office poured a storm of iron hail up on Fort Moultrie, Stevens Iron Battery, and the Floating Battery. The broadside was returned with spirit by the gallant gunners stitues important posts.

The firing now began in good earnest. The carling white smoke hung above the angry pieces of friend and foe, and the parring boom rolled at regular intervals on the anxious car. The atmosphere was charged with the smell of villainous saltpeter, and as if in sympathy with the melancholy scene, the eky was covered with heavy clouds, and everything wore a somber as-

pathy with the meanchony with heavy clouds, and everything wore a somber as

pect.

A boat bearing dispatches to Gen. Beauregard from Morris Island reached the city at about 9 o'clock, and reported that all the batteries were working admirably; that no one was injured, and that the men were wild with enthusiasm.

A short time after that, happy news was received; the schooner Peril, from Hog I-land Channel, reported that the shot from Stevens' from Battery had told upon the walls of Fort Samuer. And also that Fort Meultip had sustained no damage.

the waits of Fort Samer. An also that the had sustained no damage.

About % o'clock, Capt it. S. Parker reported from Sullivan's I land to Mount Pleasant that everything was in fine condition at Fort Moultrie, and that the soldiers had escaped suburt.

The same dispatch stated that the embrasures of the Pleasing Buttery were undamaged by the shock of the

Floating Battery were undamaged by the shock of the shot, and though that formitable structure had been struck eleven times, the balls bad not started a single struck eleven times, the bails but not started a single but. Anderson had concentrated his fire upon the Floating Battery and the Dahlgren Battery, under command of Lieut. Hamilton. A number of shells had dropped into Fort Sumter, and one enharbette gun had

dropped into Fort Sunter, and one embarbette gun had been dismounted.

The following cheering tidings were brought to the city by Col. Edmund Yates, Acting Lieucenant to-Dozier of the Confederate States Navy, from Fort-Johnson. Stevens's Battery and the Floating Battery are doing important service. Stevens's Battery had made considerable progress in breaching the senth and south-west walls of Fort Sunter. The north-west wall is suffering from the well-ained fire of the Floating Battery, whose shot have dismounted several of the gam on the parapet, and made it impossible to use the remaining ones. The Hawitzer Battery connected with the impregnable Gun Batt-ry at Cunning's Point is managed with consummate skill and terrible effect.

Eleven o'clock .- A messenger from Morris Lland brings the glorious news that the shot glance from the iron-covered battery at Comming's Point, fike marbles thrown by a child on the back of a turde. The upper portion of the continues wall of Fort Somter shows plainly the effect of the terrible cannonade from the formidable product of Mr. C. H. Stevens's patriotism and incentity.

and ingenuity.

A talf an hour later the gladsome tidings came that
Stevens's Battery was fast damaging the southwest

wall of Somter.
Henry Buist is doing gallant service with the Pal-

wait of Sunter.

Henry Buist is doing gallant service with the Palmetto Ganrie, delighting all hearts by assuring as in the city that everything was going on well at the Iron Battery, which was still proof against 63-pounder, and the men in good spirits.

A best reached the city from the Floating Battery about half-past twelveo clock, and reported that a shot from Fort Sumter penetrated the top or shed of the structure, and three shots struck the sand-bags in the rear of the Battery.

Another messenger who arrived a short time after the above was builetined confirms the cheerful news.

Twelve o' Clock.—We have just learned by an arrival from Cumming's Point that the batteries there are doing good service—Stevene's Battery very successful. Not a single casualty has happened. The troops are in the best spirits. Two of the guns at Fort Sunater appear to be disabled. Considerable damage has been done to the roofs of the officer' quarters.

At 1 o'clock the following was received from Morrig Island: Two guns in Stevens's outtery temporarily disabled, Anderson's tire having injured the doors of the onlineares. The damage will be repraired speedily. It is thought that Fort Sunter will be breached in It wo hours. Three steam vessels of war were seen of the bar, one of them supposed to be the Harriet Land. Cupt. R. S. Parker reached the city from Fortally and in high spirits. He left the Mortar hall well, and in high spirits. He left the Mortar hall well, and in high spirits. He left the Mortar hall well, and in high spirits. He left the Mortar hall well, and in high spirits. He left the Mortar hall well, and in high spirits. He left the Mortar hall well, and in high spirits. He left the Mortar hall well, and in high spirits. He left the Mortar hall well, and in high spirits. He left the Mortar hall well, and in high spirits.